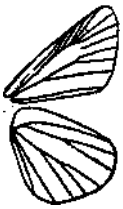
This little insect ranges from North Carolina southward to Florida, Louisiana, and Texas.

Genus PAMPHILA, Fabricius



Butterfly.—The antennae are very short, less than half the length of the costa. The club is stout, elongate, and blunt at its extremity; the palpi are porrect, densely clothed with scales, concealing the third joint, which is minute, slender, and bluntly conical. The body is long, slender, and somewhat produced beyond the hind margin of the secondaries. The neuration of the wings is represented in the cut.

Egg.—Hemispherical, vertically ribbed, the interspaces uniformly marked with little pitted depressions.

FIG. 162.—

the genus *Pamphila.*

Caterpillar.—The body is cylindrical, slender, tapering forward and backward; the neck less strangulated than in many of the genera. The body is somewhat hairy: the spiracles on the sides open from minute subconical elevations.

Chrysalis.—Not materially differing in outline and structure from the chrysalids of other genera which have already been described.

Only a single species belonging to the genus is found in North America.

(1) Pamphila mandan. Edwards, Plate XLXII, Fig. 1, $

(The Arctic Skipper).

Butterfly.—No description of this interesting little insect is necessary, as the figure in the plate will enable the student at once to distinguish it It is wholly unlike any other species.

Expanse, 1.10 inch.

Early Stages.—These have been described by Dr. Scudder and Mr. Fletcher. The caterpillar feeds on grasses.

The insect ranges from southern Labrador as far south as the White Mountains and the Adirondacks, thence westward, following a line north of the Great Lakes to Vancouver's Island and Alaska. It ranges southward along the summits of the Western

Cordilleras as far as northern California.

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